

USDA-NRCS Soil Temperature and Moisture Team



Process

Dataloggers are used to collect data automatically at hourly intervals. Soil temperature and moisture measurement depths depend on the nature of the project and the soil conditions, but generally measurements are made to at least 1 meter. Also, depending on the nature of the project, additional climate information may be gathered. Other climatic variables often monitored include air temperature, relative humidity, wind speed and direction, solar radiation, barometric pressure, precipitation, soil redox potential, and water-quality variables, such as turbidity, pH, O₂ content, electrical conductivity, and temperature.

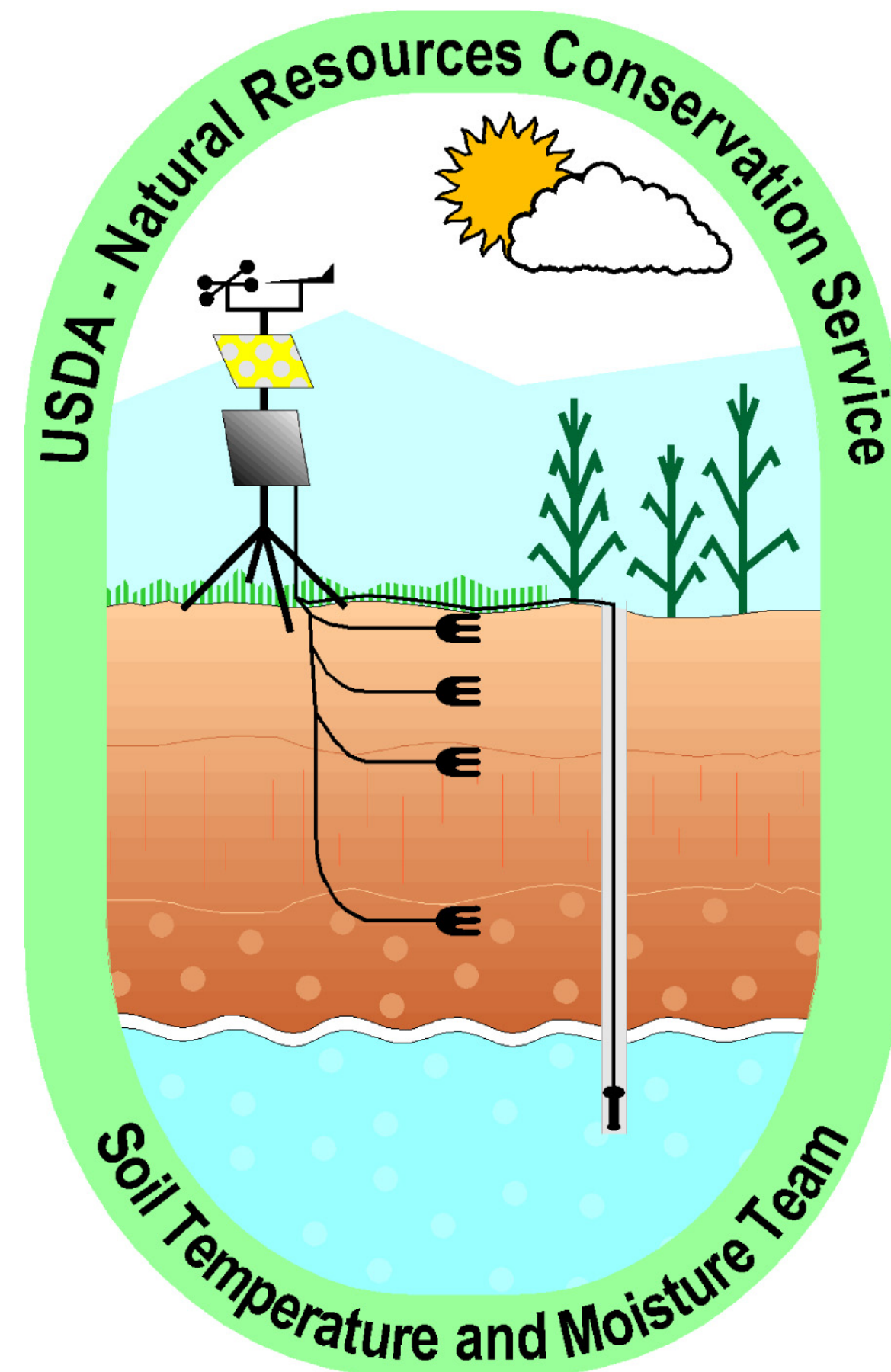


Projects

Presently, the team is collecting about 55,000 measurements per day, or more than 20 million per year. Some stations have been operational since 1990. Most, however, have been installed after 1995. Data from many of the stations are transmitted directly, in near real time, to computers in the USDA NRCS National Water and Climate Center (NWCC) in Portland, Oregon, via meteor burst radio or cell phone. Data from some stations are manually collected from the dataloggers and electronically transmitted to the NWCC. At some of the extremely remote sites, data are collected only once each year.

In addition to the long-term climate stations, the SMT Team conducts numerous 1- to 2-year duration soil temperature studies. While these studies are intended to increase our understanding of soil thermal relations primarily for soil classification purposes, the data have a variety of uses. Soil temperature, in these studies, is monitored at two or more depths by temperature microloggers. Often air temperature is also monitored. Several measurements are made each day. Thus far, more than 20 studies, involving more than 200 individual sites in 25 states, have been completed. Fifteen studies are currently in progress. These data are available on the Web at: <http://www.statlab.iastate.edu.80/soils/nssc/>.

In addition to the various projects involving climate monitoring, the STM Team is evaluating various soil moisture sensors, as well as other types of environmental sensors.



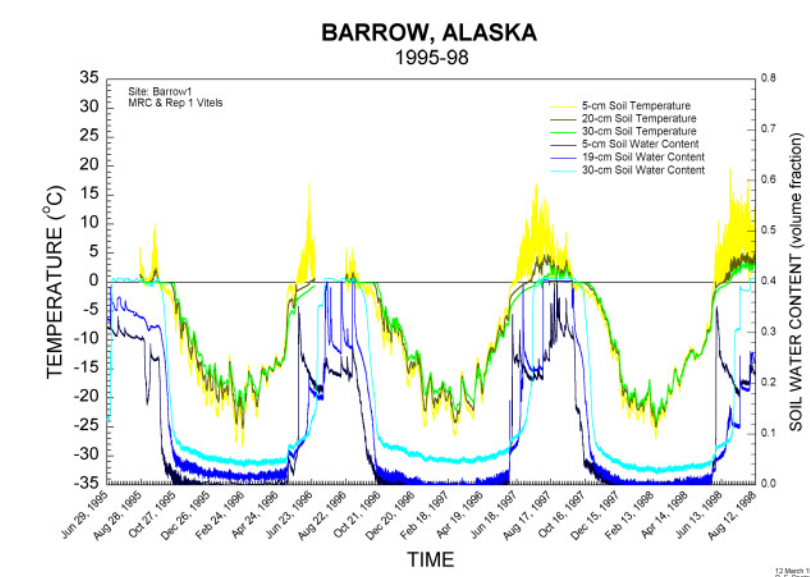
Conclusion

The NRCS Soil Temperature and Moisture Team has expertise on various types of environmental sensors, dataloggers, data transmission equipment, and data management. They can also provide assistance in environmental monitoring site selection and installation.

For more information, contact one of the STM Team Members listed below.

Project Cooperators

- High Plains Regional Climate Center
- Institute of Glaciology and Geocryology, Chinese Academy of Sciences
- Smithsonian Institution
- University of Alaska Fairbanks
- University of Arkansas Pine Bluff
- University of Cincinnati
- University of Delaware
- University of Pennsylvania
- University of Washington
- USDA Agricultural Research Service
- USDA Forest Service
- USDI National Biological Survey
- USDI National Park Service
- Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
- Waikato University



Uses

Soil temperature and water data are valuable for a diverse variety of uses, including continental scale climate modeling, drought monitoring, irrigation management, soil classification, animal and microbial behavior studies, pollution control, and a variety of engineering applications.

